## A GREAT STRUGGLE BEGUN. A DAY AND NIGHT BATTLE OVER THE NEW YORK CHARTER.

gr, Oplyke Going Over to the Custom House Gaza-Chief of Police Davenport Mar-shalling the Forces-Sunbbed Legislators Still Going for Eric.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.-The first crush in the Assembly chamber this session was witnessed Tammany was advertised to put through its jobs. The chamber swarmed with lobbyists and professional politicians. Chief among them all was United States Commissioner and counsel to the Board of Health John I. Davenport. He was evidently in full command, neither Boss Murphy nor Decoy Bliss putting in an appearance. He was furnished a seat in the Clerk's desk. from whence he issued his orders. They were carried around the chamber by his messenger, John J. O'Brien. Occasionally he would call a consultation and retire to the Clerk's room in the rear of the chamber with the leaders. The only gentiemen who were thus honored were Speaker Cornell, Mr. Pierson, Husted, the Bald Eagle, who notwith tanding his feathers have been so freely plucked by the Custom House party for the past two years, to-day sailed majestically into the'r camp, and Mr. Opdyke, who has been the filed since he made his minority report. Hugh Gardner took up his station near Husted, and was frequently consulted by that contisman, as well as Pierson, Alberger, and

How, Jr., Judge White, Shed, Shook, and other members of the Custom House gang. Among the spectators I also noticed John Kelly of reformed Talumany, Humanitarian Bergh, Gilbert C. Dean, Dexter A. Eavkins, with a handful of resolutions passed by the Council of Political Reform, and his packets fall of copies of his horse railroad schame; Detective James Irving, who was very anxious that it should be announced that he was here; the lillipution President of the Washington Marketmen's Aspociation; Robert G. Cornell, Smiling Tom Dun-lap, the subdued William T. Ashman, Chauncey . Depew, Joseph Choate, and the other memers of the Union League Clab committee who same here to harmonize Opdyke, and appear to have succeeded; Henry R. Sherwood, one of the defunct Ene directors: Ed. Jones, the expiring Captain of the Port; a jolly fat gentleman whom many supposed to be the Hon. Thomas C. Fields, icturned from his pleasure trip, but who proved to be John E. Devlin, Esq.; Fred. Bedney, Col. Wagstaff, and many other New Yorkers.

## THE CUSTOM HOUSE IN SMILES.

It was evident from the start this morning that Davenpert was confident be had the boys well in hand. The utmost limit was given to debate and an apparent spirit of fairnesswas shown, but when it came to voting nearly all pulled square in the taces, no amendments being made but such as had been agreed upon at the conference last night, except some of minor importance, which were agreed to by United States Commissioner and Counsel to the Board of Health and resident manager of the Custom House interests, John I. Davenport. Messrs. C. G. Cornell, Blumenthal, Crary, Weed, Jacobs, Beebe, Campbell, and Burns made a good fight for men that knew they had not the least prospect of succeding. As a rule, the debate was carried on in a friendly spirit, but on one or two secasions some of the gentlemen got a little hot.

PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS.

When the amendment of Mr. Prince—who was

e amendment of Mr. Prince—who was epublican who had the boldness to amendment not on Davenport's card rinz election was under discussion, and that this was not in the interests ofessional politicans whom he saw chamber, and therefore he knew it he adouted. Davenport nearly turnbled off his chair at this allusion to him, and Mr. Herring of Westchester, with a great amount of indignation and dignity, repudiated the notion that he or any other members were to be influenced by professional politicians. Mr. Weed, however, got back very heavy on the gentleman by asking him what he was doing a few minutes before in the rear of the chamber with a professional politician's arms about his occ. This was a staggerer for Mr. Herring, and he denied that he knew the man who was so affectionately embracing him. Perhaps he did not; but Mr. Pierson, who formed one of the group when the hursing was going on, should have introduced them before they embraced. It was the venerable Judge White. Herring will know him when he sees him again.

OPENING THE BALL.

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OPENING THE BALL.

Mr. C. G. Cornell moved to amend the second bection by providing that legislative powers shall be vested in the Board of Aldermen and Board of Arstant Aldermen. He called attention to the fact that the legislative powers of the city had always been vested in the two boards, and said that it was the only way to secure full representation to the people.

Mr. Wood advocated the a nendment, saying that the Assistant Aldermen were the only immediate representatives of the people. As the Board of Aldermen was now constituted, fifteen districts of the thirty were represented in it.

Mr. Plerson stated the action of the committee in framing the bill; that they had heard various parties on the bill; that there was but one prolest against this provision of the bill, and that protest came from the Assistant Aldermen themselves, who protested against their being legislated out of office. There was not another single respectable organization appearing before the committee objecting to the abolition of the Board of Assistant Aldermen for Association did not appear before the committee who was ready to accept it.

Mr. Roche asked whether the German Reform Association did not appear before the committee who was ready to accept it.

Mr. Pierson replied that he had stated his recellection, which was that only the Assistant Aldermen appeared on this point.

Mr. Norton regarded these Assistant Aldermen appeared on this point.

Mr. Weed thought it very appropriate to look & this proposition with regard to its expense. It was the duty of the Legislature to give to the city of New York the best government possible, and it was also its duty to see that it has a republican form of government, and to do that it must be seen to that the representative systems is carefully guarded and thoroughly effective.

A CHECK NEEDED.

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He referred to the National and State systems, and saked why the people of New York city thould not have the same opportunity for checks and balances. Under this bill, if the Republicans are in the ascendancy, every official provided for it will be a Republican. If the Demorats are in power, every official will be a Demorat. This was not right. There should be provision made for this Board of Assistant Aldernen, so that a check may be had upon those in power. He insisted upon the representative system being maintained intact.

Mr. Blomenthal explained that with all the changes in the party for the city, there had always been two boards, and it was strange that hase sweeping changes should be made now. He explained the effect of the change, which would leave each ward unrepresented directly in the legislative body. As to the present board, he said nothing could be said against its character. It stood high in public estimation, and possessed the confidence of the people. He soubted whether this proposition would be made by the Committee on Cities. Were this board of fifteen men Democrats, he doubted whether they would give the vast power to such a board which represented only one-half the lity, and they would not under such circumstances. They should not, under existing circumstances. They should not under existing circumstances. This was, in fact, giving to fifteen men all the legislative powers of the city, who may be elected upon one ticket, and from one ward or one district. It was in fact disfranchisgs seven eighths of the citizens of New York, dow is it possible for the poor in the wards to fet relief from these Aldermen? How will heave Aldermen know who is deserving and who is not? Now a poor woman can go to the assistant Alderman of her ward, state her case, and he can attend to it at once.

INJUSTICE TO THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Campbell also spoke of the great injustice to the people which would result from abolishing the Board of Assistant Aidermen.

Mr. Norton inquired in what way the board of Assistant Aidermen acted as a check on the Board of Aidermen.

Mr. Burns said this Board of Aidermen could be made to act as a check in the matter of renting armories. The present Reform Board had rented these armories for \$14.000 each, when hay could be secured for \$4,000. Could not the Board of Assistant Aidermen act as a check on such acts? ich acts?
Mr. Norton said he had spoken of the Board stits. There is no provision giving them any uch power, therefore they are a useless apendage.

ower an amendment giving them requisited power.

Mr. Beebe then addressed the committee, saming it against this proposition to break the real fundamental principles of a republican form of givernment, representation of the people is their legislative bodies. He quoted Story to show that all legislative power should not be be becomed in one legislative body. He size

quoted from John Adams, further to show that the system proposed was well adapted to the perpetration of wrong and to encourage intrigue. He also referred to the fact, that in France they had tried this experiment of one legislative body, and had come to the conclusion that they must have two.

DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES.

Mr. Alberger said that the experiment of one body had been tried in New York, but it was under the auspices of the Democratic party, and the result was not what was wanted. The circumstances were now different. In the city of Buffalo they had but one board, and it worked satisfactorily. As to any check, he referred to the manner in which leading measures are got through this Legislature. That was always done in the last days of the session, when such a bill having passed one House was rushed through the other without being read or considered.

Mr. McGuire inquired what were the relations held by Murphy and others with Tweed and others.

held by Murphy and others with Tweed and others.

Mr. Alberger replied that he could not say positively, but it was with regret that he knew prominent public men appeared to be mixed in those disgraceful transactions.

Mr. Pierson said that there were several cities governed in the manner proposed in this bill, and among them the city of San Francisco, a city which has availed itself of the experiences of all other great cities.

NO PARTY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Weed admitted that the Democratic party

NO PARTY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Weed admitted that the Democratic party had not discussed these measures as they should; that it had passed laws which which it ought not to have passed, but thatwas in the past. Now, he was for starting out anew. He appealed to this House to not legislate in such matters as this from a party standpoint. He said if it gave any political party sole power, it will use it corruptly and unjustly. This every man here ought to know. There should be an equalization of responsibility if you want your affairs administered honestly. You are asked here to put in the hands of fifteen men all the vast power of that great city. Was that right, just, or wise?

Mr. Husted discussed the matter, claiming that two boards were entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Husted discussed this provision abolishing the Board of Assistant Aldermen was called for by the welfare of the people of the city.

GETTING BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Husted thought it was about time to come

GETING BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Husted thought it was about time to come back to first principles. There had been a good deal of gas blown off, and it was proper now that we should look this matter full in the face. The gentlemen from New York (C. G. Cornell) is known to be one of the most successful politicians at the head of the Democratic legions in New York, and why he is so is because he always treats his friends well, and it also happens that the Board of Assistant Aldermen are his friends. Mr. C. G. Cornell-Will the gentleman allow

Mr. C. G. Cornell-Will the gentleman allow me to say that that board is composed of both Republicans and Democrats, and that the for-mer have a majority? Mr. Busted-Fhat is the fact, and it is further a fact that the gentleman has captured both

ides. Mr. Husted said that two boards were unnec-Mr. Husted said that two boards were unnecessary. There was not another city in the country which has two legislative bodies.

Mr. Beebe replied that there was not perhaps another city circumstanced as New York is. In that city a number of wealthy men may bind together and hand the government over to a cabal, who will misrule it as never it has been. Bit if this bill was amended so that this board shall be elected from districts then it will be in better form. But they are elected from the city at large...Id any one can see how wide is the door open to corruption and in rigue. Increase the number, and have them reside in different parts of the city.

THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Herring said that this provision abolishing the Board of Assistant Aldermen was called for by the welfare of the people of the city. Experience has shown that the system of allowing the people to vote for these representatives has been disastrous to the interest of the people, and it has been found necessary to have them elected by the people at large. The fact was, in the case of New York there had been altogether too much of the elective franchise.

Mr. Wood said that under the provisions of this bill one-sixth of the people of the city can make choice of the government, and it will be in the power of any one bad man to get himself into a very important position. He thought there was too much of money representation in that city, and believed this provision would have a tendency to increase it.

The question was then taken on the motion, and it was rejected.

Mr. Crary moved a substitute for the third section, which provided for electing twenty-one members, one from each Assembly district. He said one of the most important objections was that this board was not large enough and is easier managed by "rings." By making each Assembly district represented to have 2 il the peo, le represented. As the Board of Aldermen is now constituted his district was not represented at all.

Mr. Prince suggested that the amendment be so framed that these Aldermen be voted for by the city at large.

Mr. Crary accepted this modification.

Mr. C. G. Cornell did not see how this could be effected.

Mr. Opdyke trusted that this amendment

Mr. C. G. Cornell did not see now this could be effected.
Mr. Opdyke trusted that this amendment would not be adopted. It would, he said, open the door to the worst class of men. It was going back to the district system.
Mr. Campbell moved a substitute that at the general State election one member of the Board of Aldermen from each Assembly district be chosen for two years. Lost.
Mr. Crary's motion was lost—18 to 55.
AN ELECTION HOLIDAY.

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Mr. Prince moved to amend so as to have the election annually on the second Tuesday in April, instead of the general State election, and that the election may be made a general holiday.

Mr. Pierson hoped this would not prevail. A full vote is brought out in the fail elections, and to have it in the spring would impose an enormous expense. mormous expense.

Mr. Husted offered an amendment on the

Mr. Husted offered an amendment on the same grounds.

Mr. Humenthal trusted that it would prevail.

He said by making the day a legal holiday a full vote would be polled. It was an important feature. He urged the necessity for separating charter elections from State elections to secure a full and proper consideration of the subject. It would secure fit and proper nominations for the people to vote upon.

Mr. Weed insisted that it was in the interest of the professional politicians to have this election in the fall. If in the spring the people will have an opportunity to give a full expression.

Mr. Herring advocated the fall election.

HENGE THE EXPENSE.

Mr. Herring advocated the fall election.

HANG THE EXPENSE.

Mr. Prince sustained his amendment, answering all objections. Even if it cost \$200,000, would it not be better to incur that expense to secure good government, rather than to get bad government? Why, said he, bad government in the city had cost millions of dollars.

Speaker Cornell hoped the amendment would not prevail. Recent elections had shown an improvement on those which had taken place before under the old system. He believed a spring election would destroy one object of reform.

Mr. Prince's motion was negatived.

Mr. Jacobs moved that no more than one Alderman shall be elected from any one Assembly district.

Speaker Cornell thought this would be im-

Speaker Cornell thought this would be imoperater correct thought this would be impracticable.

Mr. Jacobs—Then make it at any one election.
His only object was to have these fifteen Aldermen come from as many different sections of the city as possible.

The motion was lost.

The flouse took a recess until 4 o'clock.

CLASSIFYING THE TERMS OF OFFICE.

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AFTERNOON SESSION.—The House reassembled at 4 P. M., and continued in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Weed moved to strike from Section 3 the provision classifying the terms of office Aldermen. He was opposed to such classification, and believed that the Legislature last year was also. Speaker Cornell hoped an amendment would not prevail. The section as it reads provides that one-third of the board shall go out every three years, and was in conformity with other portions of the bill.

Mr. Blumenthal sustained the amendment. He believed in a change of Government every time the Mayor was charged.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Blumenthal moved to increase the number of Aldermen to twenty-one, and change the section so that seven will go out every three years instead of five.

Speaker Cornell said that there was a practical objection to this. He thought the smaller the number the better for the practical working of the system, and also a better class of men could be secured.

The motion was lost.

number the better for the practical working of the system, and also a better class of men could be secured.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Beebe moved to make the number twenty-seven, which was lost.

Mr. Crary moved to make section 4 read:

"Eight Aldermen shall constitute a quorum."

It now reads "a majority of the Board of Aldermen elected and appointed shall constitute a quorum." Lost—40 to 42.

Mr. Pierson moved to strike out "elected and appointed." Carried.

Mr. Blumenthal moved to strike out section 5. providing that the Comptroller, Commissioner of Public Works, the Corporation Counsel, and the President of each department shall sit with the Board, but not vote. He asked why the heads of departments and not the departments were admitted.

Mr. Pierson said it was deemed unnecessary and cumbersome.

Mr. Blumenthal withdrew his motion.

Mr. Crary moved to strike out the word "President" and insert "head." He liked the provision, and believed it would work well. He could see where these departments might not be represented, owing to the absonce of the President. He also thought there would be a better opportunity to secure minority representation.

tation. Mr. Pierson said the committee did not take into consideration saything conserning minori-

ties or majorities. What they wanted was to get a representative from each department, and the head or President was, they thought, the proper representative.

head or President was, they thought, the proper representative.

Mr. Crary's motion was lost.

Mr. Beebe moved to make the choice of the President of the board and the removal of members done by members rising and naming their candidates, and by yeas and nays. Lost.

Mr. McGuire moved that when vacancies in the office of Mayor occurred, the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall hold the office until the 1st of January next succeeding the occurrence, instead of for the remainder of the term. He said the constitution stood in the way of the provision in the bill. Lost.

Mr. Blumenthal moved to change five to ten so that the President of the board, acting as Mayor, cannot exercise any power of appointment or removal (except the Mayor is absentten days), nor sign bills. Carried.

The Assembly took a recess till 7% P. M.

MR. OPDYKE CHANGES COLORS.

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Mr. Opdyke offered the following as a substitute for section 25:

Section 25. The heads of all departments and all commissioners shall be appointed, whether for a full term or to fill a vacancy in the manner following: At any time after a period of thirty days prior to the expiration of the term of office of any such officer or at any time after the occurrence of a vacancy in any such office and any such officer or at any time after the occurrence of a vacancy in any such office and any such office of all defends of the Hoard of Alderian may in writing nominate to the Mayor a person to fill such office. If the Mayor approve such nomination he shall express his concurrence shall communicate such fact for the Board of Alderian shall have been sent to him, or at the next meeting of said board his reasons in writing for such disapproval. If the Mayor shall so approve such nomination, or if he shall not so communicate his disapproval. If the Mayor shall in the manner aforesald communicate to the Board of Alderian his disapproval of any such nomination, said Board shall after five days, and within after days from the receipt of such communication, proceed to reconsider and vote upon such nomination, and if the same shall then receive a majority of the votes of all the members of the board the person so nominated shall thereupon become appointed. On such recommendation the avea and aboes shall be recorded. If on any such reconsideration the homination of any person shall not receive a majority of the board shall there and the person shall not again be nominated shall there any form the receipt of such communication of any person shall not receive a majority of the board, such nomination the avea and aboes shall be recorded. If on any such reconsideration the homination of any person shall not receive a majority vote of the board, such nomination the section the nomination of any person shall not receive a majority vote of the board shall bendered to superintend the call for by the city, therefore the same of the suppo Mr. Opdyke offered the following as a substi-ite for section 25:

MR. OPDYKE EXPLAINS.

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Mr. Opdyke explained his proposition, and said this charter was not fully satisfactory. Still said he, who knows what is best for the city of New York? It was thought that the charter of 1870 was a good one, and yet who advocates that charter now?

Mr. Jacobs read from the minority report its denunciation of the charter as subverting the principles of a republican form of government, &c., and asked if it was true that the gentleman had changed his opinion so greatly and so speedily.

Mr. Opdyke said he could not explain the reasons for his change of sentiment.

Mr. Blumenthal moved an amendment giving to the Mayor the sole power to appoint all heads of departments and members of commissions, and that he shall have power to remove for cause; also that the Mayor shall be removable by the Governor the same as Sheriffs are. It is the proposition made by the Committee of Seventy word for word.

Mr. Blumenthal advocated his proposition at some length. He read from speeches of Evarts and Choate, sustaining his position, and warned the House against action here, which every one could see was for mere party aggrandizement. He characterized the proposition offered by Mr. Opdyke as just as bad as that of the Committee on Cities. It was but a shallow and filmsy pretence. By this proposition the Aldermen are to be the nominating power. This was false and wrong in every respect. It was making a mere cipher of the Chief Executive of the city.

Mr. Clark followed in opposition to Mr. Blumenthal's amendment and in favor of Mr. Opdyke's.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

Mr. Jacobs followed, speaking of the great importance of this measure, and saying it was such as should secure the most carnest and most disinterested consideration this. House could bring to bear upon it. This charter had been brought in here by the Republican party, and yet it is claimed that this is a Reform measure. If so, where is the leader of this great Reform measure? Where is the Mayor of New York? What do you make of him? Why a mere puppet. Take your charter, take your Mayor, and make the most you can of them.

Referring to the Chairman of the Committee on Cities, Mr. Pierson, he said he was ashamed of this bill, this political bastard, as be might call it. But he was obliged to report it because, for sooth, his party demanded it; and his friend from Westchester, Mr. Husted, too, had been whipped into its support. Such was the case also with his friend from Eric, Mr. Alberger.

BOTH PARTIES ON A LEVEL.

BOTH PARTIES ON A LEVEL.

Referring to the organization of rings and robberies, he declared it was well known by every man here that whenever a ring was formed and a robbery perpetrated. Democrats and Republicans participated in them equally. Referring to party dictation, he said that was done in Tweed times. He had seen it done, indeed, he had done it himself, but he had thought we had got beyond that, and that there was too much intelligence in the present majority to follow such an example. His young friend from New York (Mr. Opdyke), who had joined in the minority report denouncing this charter and then turned in to its support, had made the great political error of inexperience. He declared that a lting had a ready been formed to fill these offices. It was known, and he made the charge that it is already in writing, that the men to fill these offices are picked out, and they are men whom Mayor Havemeyer will never indorse, never nominate, never confirm. Now is this honest, to come here with a bill thus concocted? This he charged, and

CHALLENGED DENIAL.

He referred to section 68, which gave all police power into the hands of a Police Superintendent, and declared that never in any act passed by any Legislature was there granted such important powers to any one man. The whole detective force of the city, too, is placed in his hands, and he pointed to the danger of this provision, and not only this, but he is to keep a record of your private affairs in your private residences; and who is the man who is to have all this power? Why a Federal office-holder, a man who has dragged from their residences citizens against whom no crime was ever proved. He closed by warning the House that if they passed this bill the people of the State would rise in their majesty and huri from power the party now in the ascendency.

Mr. Pierson replied, and referring to the remarks of Mr. Jacobs on the action of Mr. Opdyke, said he was surprised at that gentleman's talking of inconsistency: one who had a few years ago come here as the representative, the leading representative of the Young Democracy, and becoming, not in a night, but in a day the suppliant servant of the "Boss." and he to talk of "Rings." He, the creature of the most corrupt Ring in the beautiful city he, in part, represents. He, who is all the long years he has been here, been the steady and cautious sapper of the foundations of that city. He to talk of "Rings." He had not intended to descend to these personalities, but the gentleman had drawn him there and he had long known Mr. Pierson encough he hoped to tell the truth about each other.

NO RING.

Mr. Pierson then spoke of the charter, show-CHALLENGED DENIAL.

other.

NO RING.

Mr. Plerson then spoke of the charter, showing that its provisions were selected for the good of the metropolis. As to the charge that a Ring was formed to fill these offices, he believed there was no truth in the charge. As to the amendment of Mr. Opdyke, he was glad to accept it. Lie thought it was a long step in the right direction.

Mr. Jacobs replied that the remarks of Mr. Plerson, personal to him, were all well enough, only there was no truth in them. That gentleman knows, or ought to know, that he (Jacobs, came here to sustain the Young Democracy of New York, and he did so support them all through the session and in oppositiou to the Tweed charter to the end, that too when it was almost political death to him, and that gentleman knows, or ought to know, he said that he had fought the Kings county Ring always and ever, when that too, required both moral and political courage. These things, if not known by the gentleman from Albany, are well known

by other members here now who were in the Legislature at the times referred to.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1873.

by other members here now who were in the Legislature at the times referred to.

A PARTIZAN MEASURE.

Mr. Weed followed, charging this to be a Republican partizan measure, and then proceeded to criticize its provisions, claiming that they were in direct conflict with the principles of a Republican form of government. As a Democrat he proposed to insist upon provisions which will represent republicanism in its true sense.

Mr. Alberger said that in the three years he had served his constituency here, no one could charge him with an action personally disgraceful. If, as the gentleman from Kings says, the party lash has been applied to his (Alberger's) back, it had no effect; but he knew when the party lash was applied to the back of his friend in 1871 it was effective. He yielded to it, and yoted for all those infamous acts of that year. He voted for them, but he (Alberger) knew he did it with great unwillingness and distaste.

Mr. Alberger—He says it is so. I know it. I know that he and all others of his party were whipped into line.

The committee then rose, without taking any action, and reported.

The committee the special order for tomorrow morning.

THE ERIE COMMITTEE.

The bill was made the special order for tomorrow morning.

THE ERIE COMMITTES.

In the Senate the Lieutenant-Governor presented the committee and ordered in the Erie resolutions. They were Messrs. Woodin, Palmer, Foster, Harrower, and Murphy. The surprise was hardly passed away from the faces of Senators, who noticed at once that the mover of the original resolution. Mr. Johnson, was not selected. When Mr. Palmer rose. He said that according to every rule of parliamentary proceeding, the committee should have been differently made up. As a matter of common courtesy, the mover of a resolution should either occupy a different position from that assigned in this case, or should be left off entirely. He said that he did not wish to be a member of the committee, and so stated in the debate of yesterday, and to several Senators after the adjournment. He, however, considered himself entitled to proper consideration, and if the President was unwilling to accord him the consideration that courtesy demanded, then he should have seen to it that he did not make the offence broader by this apparent remedy. He wished to be excused from serving. Closing with the stereotyped phrase that he did not mean to cast reflections upon the President.

At this point the President rose to explain. He said that he had no intention of violating parliamentary courtesy, but that he had endeavored to follow strict parliamentary usage in the matter. The debate was so complicated yesterday, and the motions so various, that he was not able to follow them exactly. He thought that Mr. Woodin moved the appointment of a special committee, and therefore named him as Chairman. He—

Mr. Palmer (very abruptly)—Will the Chair put my motion?

The President immediately did so, and Mr. Palmer (very abruptly)—Will the Chair put my motion?

The President immediately did so, and Mr. Palmer was unanimously excused.

It is said that last evening Mr. Palmer, understanding that Woodin was to be chairman of the committee, went to him and asked that if that was the

A CHANCE FOR ERIE.

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A CHANCE FOR ERIE.

A chance is a director in the Midland, and therefore not violently anti-Erie. That gives the Erie a chance for a fair hearing. Last evening the Hon. Henry R. Sherwood, who last year was the Erie chief at this point, arrived. Whether he is held for consultation or opposition is not known. The committee will not organize until after the charter is disposed of. A CHANCE FOR ERIE.

INVESTIGATING THE COMMISSION.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges claimed to have been made by the Constitutional Commission against members of the Legislature in their financial capacity, have met twice. They examined Messrs. Leavenworth and Robinson at the last meeting, and both of those gentlemen disclaimed any intent to insult legislators. They insisted that the reporter was not reliable, but had put in their mouths words that were never there. This evening the committee meet and will examine the reporter. The result will be a full exoneration of all parties, the acceptance by the Senate of the report, and the end of the most ridiculous fizzle of the year.

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The bill to raise the salaries of the firemen in the New York Fire Department, was considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading, amended so that the assistant to the Chief and the eleven Assistant Engineers receive \$200 additional compensation. The following debate occurred during the discussion: lowing debate occurred during the discussion:

Mr. Madden—I think that these salaries should be fixed
by the Constitution. We are now paging immense
silaries in New York, and every man wants an office. I
was dogged and bothered by two men on the cars as I
went down to New York last week, who wanted positions at the present salaries, and I found two more
waiting for me in the depot, and four at my hotel.

Mr. Harrower—What has that to do with 'fils bill?

Mr. Madden—Everything. It shows that men wint
the positions at the present salaries.

Mr. Tieman—I think this question of salaries should
be fixed by the city. The Legislature has no business
with Mr. Person and the salaries of the salaries should be fixed by the city. The Legislature has no business

Mr. Palmer—Dont't the Senator know that the charter roposes to fix this? mr. raimer—joint the senator ghow that the charter proposes to fix this?

Mr. Tiemsnn—The charter is such a confounded conglomeration that I don't know anything about it. Eventh Mr. Johnson—Cannot the Senator from the senator of the charter on this question. I know he is on the Committee on Cities, who have considered it, but I do not know what position he occupies.

Mr. Palmer (looking very fixedly at the President)—I represent the Democratic party on that committee.

Mr. Johnson—As the African does in a target excursion.

AFTER TWEED. Mr. Lowery introduced a bill to repeal the law that enables a member of the Legislature to take the oath of office at any time during the term for which he was elected. It would seem that the statements in the press that Mr. Tweed was about to go to Albany have borne fruit, and the Senators are afraid of his arrival. Who else this can mean does not appear, since the chorus of the song, "Who would not be a Senator," is sung by a full choir, excepting the portly Tweed and the sickly Ames. "Mr. Lowery smiled mysteriously when questioned about the object of the bill, but did not deign to explain.

CHARLES O'CONOR KISSED.

Auron Burr's Widow's Estate and a Pause in the Litigation Over It.

The great Jumel estate case, in which George W. Bowen is plaintiff and Nelson Chase defendant, was yesterday, by Judge Shipman of the United States Circuit Court, finally submitted to the special jury which has had it under consideration for a month or more. The Judge in his charge ruled in it under consideration for a month or more. The Judge in his charge ruled in favor of the defendant on the principal legal issue raised on the trial, and directed the jury, as matter of law, to make a special finding, "That Eliza B. Jumel, at the time of her death, had no estate or interest in the lands claimed which was descendable to her heirs." This instruction would have, of course, disposed of the plaintiff's case of itself, because he claims the estate of Mme. Jumel on the score of being her natural son and heir, and on no other ground. But to provide for a review in an appellate court which would not exclude consideration of the question of fact raised, namely, whether plaintiff was the illegitimate son of Mme. Jumel, Judge Shipman submitted that also to the jury, with lengthy comments upon the testimony relating to the question.

The jurors took but little time for deliberation, and returned a verdict embodying the finding directed as matter of law, with a finding for the defendant on the issue of fact. When it was announced, the ladies of Mr. Chase's family, who is thus far victorious, manifested great delight, and several of them went forward and kissed Mr. Chas. O'Conor, the distinguished counsellor for the defence. Mr. O'Conor submitted graciously, and then proceeded himself to kiss some of the younger ledies, whose modesty had kept them back, saying audibly, "Behold the privileges of age."

Mr. Chase has commenced a suit against Bowen, the object of which is to enjoin the latter from further prosecution of his claim to the great estate, based on allegations that Bowen's pretensions are fraudulent and are urged solely for blackmailing purposes.

Guilty of Murder in the First Degree. The trial of Louis Lugi for the murder of his wife in Dover, N. J., on the 7th of November, was con-cluded in the Morris county Oyer and Terminer yestercluded in the Morris county Oyer and Terminer yester-day. Attorney-General Glichrist delivered the concluding argument for the State, showing that the prisoner with an Italian companion went to Dorer with murder in his heart, and that he deliberately and without provocation stabbed his wife to the heart. The jury, after four hours' absence, found him guilty of murder in the first degree. Mr. Childs, for the derince, moved a stay of proceedings on the ground that the jury had been tampered with, and the court fixed Monday next as a day for hearing argument on the motion.

Moore, the Dover wife inurderer, is to be seatenced this morning.

Ulster County Cocks Crowing. The Westchester pit was enlivened yesterday by a rattling main between Long Island and Ulster county fowls. The conditions of the main were that each side show seventeen cocks at weights ranging from 4 lbs. 6 oz. to 5 lbs. 10 oz., and to fight all that weights in 50 stores to 5 lbs. 10 oz., and to fight all that weights in 50 stores that the same shows the same shows the first that the theorem of the same shows the same shows the same shows and fourteenth battles and the main. The score stood; Uister equaty, 8; Long Island, 6.

Reported Less of 100 to 200 Lives.

London, Feb. 20.—A report has just been received here that a cafe in Smyrna, situated on the Guif, having been undermined by the tides, was suddenly swallowed up in the waves, and that between one and two hundred persons, mostly Grants, ware from sec.

THEIR TEMPER IMPROVING. THE PROPOSAL TO IMPEACH VICE. PRESIDENT COLFAX.

Six Republican Congressmen who are not Besmeared with Credit Mobilier-Banks's Friends Astonished-A Close Vote, Indica-

tive of the Republicaus' Fright. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- It was generally understood yesterday that the initiatory step toward impeaching Schuyler Colfax for high crimes and misdemeanors would be taken today, but it was only known to a few who would have the honor of taking the initiative in the work of purifying Congress and striking terror to the hearts of corruptionists and bribe-takers. The Democrats were almost unanimously of the opinion that a resolution instructing the Judilary Committee of the House to prepare ar ticles of impeachment against the Vice-President should be offered at an early day, but there were many among them who feared that if this bold step was taken it would be interpreted as a partisan movement, and enable the corrupt leaders of the Republican side to force those of their followers who believed that such action should be taken to vote against it, simply because it was initiated by a Democrat. It was est Republican members would, through a de-sire to relieve his party of the odium of appear-ing to hoped that some one of the honorable and hon-

DEFEND A BRIBE-TAKER AND PERJURER,

DEFEND A BRIBE-TAKER AND PERJURER, move a resolution of this kind, but it was evident that there was no man on that side of the House bold enough to lift himself above the low plane of party feeling and do honor alike to himself and his country. In the mean time the insinuating agents of the corruptionists—the unscrupulous friends of Garfield, Kelley, Bingham, and the other Congressional criminals—were seeking by every means to divide and demoralize the Democrats, and they had one or two able coadjutors who, while wearing the livery of Democracy, are the venal tools of the Washington and other corrupt Rings. Their game was to stir up the bad blood of the Democrats and force them to vote down the resolution to expel Brooks, on the ground that it was a gross piece of injustice that he should be made a vicarious sacrifice along with Ames, while equally guilty men went unwhipped of justice. If they could succeed in arousing a partisan feeling in Brooks's behalf, and fool Democrats into voting against his expulsion, then they could with a little show of consistency refuse to vote for the expulsion of Garfield and Kelley and the censure of Bingham, Dawes, and Scoffeld.

THE SCHEME THWARTED.

There was one man on the Democratic side who had not only the shrewdness to discover this scheme, but who also had the courage and the boldness to thwart it. To this man, the Hon. Fernando Wcod, the friends of justice and right, of good morals and legislative decency, should accord all honor; for by his discerning and bold action to-day in offering the resolution of impeachment he not only united the Democrats and forced the timid and the treacherous among them to come up to the scratch, but he utterly demoralized the Republican defenders of bribe-takers. The result will be not only the impeachment of Colfax, but Garfield and Kelley, his fellow bribe-takers and perjurers, will be expelled.

The Republican defenders of corruption, when they heard of the impending danger, were panic stricken. They did not know who would offer the resolution, and their spics in the Democratic camp could give them no information; but they very foolishly concluded that the resolution would be offered by a bitter partisan for partisan purposes, and with the expectation that it would be voted down and thus give the Democrats a pretext to vote against the resolution to expel Brooks. They therefore determined to THE SCHEME THWARTED.

VOTE DOWN THE IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION, and in advance of Tuesday's fight save all the Congressional criminals. The day wore on, and the hour of 2 o'clock had been reached, and still no resolution was offered, nor had they yet certainly learned who would offer it. They were uneasy and demoralized—utterly worthless for business. Coifax's clerk was running back and forth between the Senate chamber and the House, bearing messages from the Smiler and carrying back news from Sargent, Garfield, and others of his associates in iniquity. Finally, just after the vote had been taken on the war of 1812 claims, Mr. Wood in his most dignified manner, said that he rose to a question of the highest privilege. The Speaker recognized him, although Garfield was vainly trying to get the floor. The resolution was sent to the Clerk's desk to be read. The spectators in the galieries and the members on the floor suspended conversation, and perfect stillness reigned throughout the hall. VOTE DOWN THE IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION,

AN EXCITING VOTE. When the resolution had been read, Mr. Dickey said, "I (hie) object (hie) to that resolution. It is (hie) not a privileged (hie) question." Effley Sargeant also bawled out. "I move to lay the resolution on the table." to all of which lay the resolution on the table," to all of which the speaker paid no attention whatever. Then Tyner of Indiana moved that the House do not consider the resolution. There was a good deal of excitement, and quite a lot of senseless inquiries from both sides of the House. Finally, the question on this motion was put. Randall, of Pennsylvania, promptly demanding the yeas and nays which were ordered. As the roll call went on Beatty of Ohio, a good kepublican, voted aye, and next bluff Ben Butler sang out a sonorous aye. The Democrats voted soild. Farnsworth, Goodrich, Porter, Stevenson, and two other Republicans did themselves lasting honor by voting aye. Then there was Garffeld, Bingham, Dawes, Kelly, and Soodeld, of Credit Mobilier fame, shamelessly trying by their votes to defeat the resolution, which they succeeded in doing. The vote on Tyner's motion stood 106 to 109, the largest vote cast this session. When this vote, so close, was announced

nounced
THE CORRUPTIONISTS WERE PANIC-STRICKEN.

They saw too late how they had put their foot in the trap, how they had been beaten. They could never allow this to go to the country, and then Tyner offered a substitute for Wood's resolution, which is the same, with Coffax's name left out. Indeed, it gives the Judiciary Committee wider scope. This passed unanimously viaw roce, but it was noticeably that the ayes came almost entirely from the Democratic side of the House. When the Democratic hirelings of the Rings saw what a mistake their Republican alios were making in voting down Wood's resolution, one of them (Dan Voorhees) rushed over to them and tried to undo the mischief they were doing, but he was too late.

What an act of retribution, this resolution of impeachment is upon the Smiler for one of his stage tricks on that memorable occasion when a similar resolution was passed by the House to impeach Andrew Johnson. It will be remembered that when the vote was being taken Colfax left the speakers chair, and with a meio dramatic air said. "Believing that my constituency should not be voiceless on this memorable occasion I cast my vote in the affirmative."

The Associated Press Report.

The Associated Press Report. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the House to-day Mr. Wood (Dem., N. Y.), rising to a question

of privilege, offered the following: of privilege, offered the following:

Resolved, That the testimony reported to the House by the select committee appointed under the resolution of the 2d of December, 1872, for the investigation of charges of bribery in influencing members of the House of Representatives, be referred to the Judiclary Committee with instructions to report articles of impeachment against Schuyler Coffax, Vice-President of the United States, it in its judgment there is evidence implicating that officer and warranting impeachment.

The resolution having been read, Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.) moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.) called for the yeas and navs.

(Rep., Cal.) moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.) called for the yeas and navs.

Mr. Tyner (Rep., Ind.) raised the question of consideration.

The Speaker, in reply to various inquiries, stated that under the forty-first rule a member had a right to have the question submitted to the House when any proposition or motion is made, whether it will be now considered. That question had been raised, and it was for the House to say whether the impeachment resolution would now be considered.

The question was taken and it was decided in the negative-yeas 105, nays, 109—80 the House refused to consider the resolution. The Democrats all voted for the resolution, and the Republicans against it, except Messrs. Heatty of Ohio, Butler of Massachusetts, Farnsworth of Illinois, Porter of Virginia, Stevenson of Ohio, and Smith of Vermont 6.

There was a great deal of excitement as the vote progressed, and groups of members gathered around Mr. Banks of Massachusetts, whose vote against considering the resolution seemed to disappoint members on the Democratic side. His explanation was that Mr. Colfax had testified yesterday, and that he had not heard or read that testimony and could not therefore vote for the resolution.

Mr. Tyner (Rep., Ind.) then offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring the testimony taken before the Poland committee to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether anything in such testimony warrants articles of impeachment of any officer of the United States not a member of the House, or make it proper that further investigation should be ordered in his case.

BOSTON. Fcb. 20.—A petition was presented in the House to-day asking that the resolution censuring Senator Summer for sha action relating to battle flags be capuned, and was referred to the Committee of Fodgrap Science.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS IN TROY.

Father Forced to Marry the Mother of His Child-The Brothers of the Mother In-dicted for Assault on the Father.

TROY. N. Y., Feb. 20 .- This city is coniderably excited over one of the most singular marriage cases on record. The parties concerned are a young man named Michael Collins, and a young girl named Bessie Gillen. The father o the girl has been dead for a number of years. and the duty of providing for the family has devolved upon her two brothers. The reputation of the girl has been good until recently. On Sunday morning she gave birth to a child. After repeated questionings on the part of her brothers she finally admitted the father of the child was peated questionings on the part of her brothers she finally admitted the father of the child was Collins, who is a printer employed in the Press office. The brothers, after some deliberation, concluded the wisest course that could be pursued would be to compel the young man to marry the girl. The following is the substance of the story related by Collins to the Grand Jury; Collins said that he was walking about town early on Sunday evening and met two friends at the corner of Congress and Third streets. He was conversing with them when Michael Gillen appeared upon the scene and suggested to Collins that they should take a stroll. Collins, who had not been informed of the birth of the child and suspecting nothing, accompanied Gillen to the house of the latter on Adams street. Collins's suspicions were not awakened until they had entered the house. It was then that Gillen presented a revolver and commanded Collins to make Bessle his wife. Collins demurred, and asked the reason for such a demand. He was therefore told by Gillen that he had seduced his sister; that he was the father of the child born a few hours previous, and that marriage was the only possible reparation.

Collins, desiring to save his life, finally consented to allow the marriage ceremony to be performed. Michael requested his brother, Samuel, to keep guard over Collins until he should return with a minister.

In a short time Michael returned, accompanied by Father Havermans.

The priest had been informed that he was wanted to perform the marriage ceremony, and upon entering the room asked Collins if he was ready to proceed.

Collins answered: "I am forced into this marriage."

The priest and prospective husband were then the control of the child were then the control with an apparature of the child were then the control with an apparature of the should were then the control was a control where he collins is the collins and the collins in the collins answered: "I am forced into this marriage."

Collins answered: "I am forced into this marriage."
The priest and prospective husband were then shown into an apartment where lay Bessie and her newly-born child. Collins, under threatenings of death, approached the bedside, took the hand of Bessie, and the marriage ceremony was performed. The ceremonies concluded he was allowed to depart in peace.

He called upon the District Attorney and secured subpœnas commanding the several individuals who had witnessed the ceremony to appear before the Grand Jury and submit their testimony. Collins also appeared before the Grand Jury and related his story, as substantially given above.

The jury, it is authoritatively announced, is intending to report a true bill for assault and battery with a deadly weapon against the Gillen brothers.

Collins asserts that after he had told Father

battery with a deadly weapon against the Gillen brothers.

Collins asserts that after he had told Father Hoverman that he was forced into the marriage he should not have performed the ceremony, and he is determined to bring a suit against the clergyman. The priest justifies his conduct by saying that marriage would be the best means of avoiding the disgrace which an exposure would be sure to bring upon the family. He says the young man seemed willing to marry the girl, and even if he was not willing, he was not compelled to answer affirmatively the questions in the ceremony. Collins denies that he is the father of the child. If such be the facts of the case, the too hasty action of the Gillen brothers is only more apparent. Such is the status of affairs at present. The case is exciting much attention, and further developments will be awaited with interest.

BROTHER HARLAN'S \$5,000.

Positive Evidence that he Handled and Endorsed Durant's Check-The Record of Brother Patterson's Mobilier Stock. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Henry C. Crane was before the Senate Credit Mobilier Commit-tee yesterday and testified that he had been for eighteen years the confidential clerk of Dr. Durant. On Dec. 22, 1868, he drew a check for \$5,000 in favor of Mr. Harlan on the Corn Ex-

change Bank of New York. The check was made payable to Mr. Harlan's order, and could not have been used without his endorsement. It was drawn against the funds of Dr. Durant a his order. Witness said he knew of no other check, but had heard it said that Dr. Durant had given one. The Doctor kept a private ac had given one. The Doctor kept a private account with which witness had nothing to do. Crane further testified that Durant never claimed the \$5,000 from the funds of the Union Pacific Railroad when he settled with that company. He was requested to produce the check drawn by him in December, 1865, in favor of Mr. Harlan, and replied he would send immediately to New York for it.

Mr. Morrill laid before the committee the lowing letters:

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & Co., ?

New YORE, Feb. 19, 1873. ?

To Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Chairman, Washington.

Sin: in compliance with the original press copy of a cetter add asset to use by the Hon. J. W. Patterson, on the 12th the handwriting of Mr. as a press copy of a receipt in the handwriting of Mr. as a press copy of a receipt in the handwriting of Mr. as a press copy of a receipt in the handwriting of Mr. as a press copy of a receipt in the handwriting of Mr. as and the \$2,00 Union Pacific income bonds were left with the bright of the presentation of Mr. J. W. Patterson. We cannot find any other letters or papers bearing upon this matter.

We remain, sir, very respectfully, we shall be obliged by your returning the en-

We remain, sir, very respectfully.

Morron, Bliss & Co.
P. S.—We shall be obliged by your returning the enclosed at your convenience.

May 12.—Received of Oakes Ames two Union Pacifichtonds, Nos. 1,355 and 1,356, for \$1,00 each, and certificate No. 338, for thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America for the Hon. J. W. Patterson, and to be accounted for to him.

Washington, May 12.

The Hon. J. W. Putterson.

The Hon. J. W. Putterson.

Dramsir: We beg to inform you that we have received from the Hon. Oakes Ames two Union Pacific income bonds, Nos. 1.355 and 1.355, for \$1,000 each, and certificate No. 355, for thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, which we hold for your account. We are, dear sir, yours truly.

Oakes Ames was recalled, and the above papers were read to him. He testified that he had no knowledge of leaving the stock with Morton, Bliss & Co., but suppose he must have left it there by direction of Mr. Patterson.

A SENSITIVE CONGRESSMAN.

Plant of Virginia Indignant at Being Accused of Connection with the District Ring-Calling Gen. Farnsworth a Liar. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- In the debate in the House to-day on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, Mr. Farnsworth (Lib., Ill.) made his usual onslaught on Mr. Mullett, the architect of the Treasury Department, and alluded to a patent known as the "Vaux roofing patent," which, he said, was owned by the Vice-President of the Washington Board of Works. In response to a remark by Mr. Platt (Rep., Va.) he said something which seemed like connecting Mr. Platt with the Washington "Ring," to which Mr. Platt replied that if the gentleman

Mr. Platt replied that if the gentleman from Illinois charged or insinuated that he (Platt) was in any way connected with any "Ring" or "contract," he (Farnsworth) insinuated what was not true, and lied when he made such a statement.

Mr. Platt was called to order for his unparliamentary remark, and Farnsworth expressed his surprise at Platt's fluttering. He had aimed at larger game. [Laughter.]

Mr. Platt retorted with an anecdote about a cross-eyed man who was killing a calf with an axe, and who looked as though the blow would fall on his neighbor who held the animal.

The entente cordiale was completed by the two adversaries being appointed tellers and shaking hands warmly.

After proceeding on the bill as far as page 34 the committee rose.

The Arkansas Troubles Revived-A Sheriff and a Militia Captain Shot.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 20.—Troubles have broken LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 20.—Troubles have broken out afresh in Pope county. Yesterday Capt. Herriott, of the militia, was shot and killed at Dover by Percy West or some of his friends, on account of some words apoken by Herriott derogatory to West during the troubles last summer.

After the shooting Sheriff Dodson and a number of others left for here. At 4 o'clock this morning, as Dodson stepped from the platform at Perry Station on the contract of the state of

In conversation yesterday Oakes Amos said that he was convinced, after talking with the members of the Home, that a receivious expelling all the members of the reland committee would receive more vetes the the talking with the members of the reland committee would receive more vetes the talking the committee would receive more vetes the talking the committee would receive more vetes the committee of the committee would receive more vetes the committee of the

THE FUN IN THE ACADEMY.

THE BRILLIANT MASQUERADE OA THE LEIDERKRANZ.

Miss Nellie Grant's Marriage to the King & the Sandwich Islands—Indian Princesson Flirting with Burgomasters.

Last night the Academy was the scene of one of our grand balls, and this time it was a magnificent spectacle-a masquerade worthy of the German Leiderkranz Society. It was not only a splendid ball in the ordinary sense, but a masquerade and fancy ball in the best sense of the word. The larger portion of the dancers, even before the tableaux and grand opening were in fancy costumes of great variety, ex-treme richness, or singular grotesqueness.

There were no pages in tights, and but few gypsies, Turkish maidens, or short-skirt cos-tumes of any kind. Nothing could be more nodest and decorous than the mild firtations between Indian princesses and burgomasters grand duchesses and boulottes, with black and blue dominos and frightful, long-nosed masks Daughters of the Regiment, with brigands and harlequins, or lasses and gentlemen in simple ball costumes, masked or veiled to conceal the

whole or part of the face.

Though no expense had been spared to make the ball entirely successful, there were no flora decorations nor any marked novelties in the ar

decorations nor any marked novelties in the arrangements of the tableaux at the back of the stage.

The music was exceptionally fine—a band or either side of the upper gallery, one conducted by Bernstein, the other by Dietz. The curtain rose shortly before 11 o'clock, disclosing a scene representing the Alps, the lake, and city of Geneva. In the front was a terrace, on the right a pavilion. Five separate tableaux were formed atter several unmeaning pantomimes had been displayed.

Hrother Jonathan, John Bull, Kaiser William, a Cuban gentleman in an immense Panama hatterpresenting, perhaps, the San Juan question Several Indians, sailors, President Grant, Nellis Grant, Prince Fred., eight Sandwich Islanders Prussian guards, and a nondescript crowd of creatures who represented anything you might choose. The fifth pantomime culminated in the MARRIAGE OF MISS NELLIE GRANT

MARRIAGE OF MISS NELLIE GRANT and the King of the Sandwich Islands, and after this happy consummation a general jubilant demonstration ensued, all nations joining it singing the American National Anthem. A procession of all the maskers and company now made the circuit of the floor, and dancing way begun in earnest. The most conspicuous among the dancers was a huge figure in feminine attire, robed in red tarlatan and wearing a mask over a yard in length and two feet across the face. This hideous monster was seemingly ubiguitous, but its mad career around the floor was flinally checked by the dress taking fire and causing no little panic among the masqueraders.

THE FIRE, MARRIAGE OF MISS NELLIE GRANT

THE FIRE, however, was extinguished and all was merry again. An immense duck, supposed to repre-sent the Bohemians of the city, under the figure—a canard—and astride of it rode a New York reporter.

sent the Bohemians of the city, under the figure—a canard—and astride of it rode a New York reporter.

Occupying the proscenium boxes on the first tier were Col. Jerome B. Fellows, his neices, Miss Kate Lockwood and Miss Garrison. Miss Lockwood wore a magnificent dress of French gray slik and garnet velvet, with high corsage and Elizabethan fraise, and a diamond necklace of immense soltaires. Miss Garrison was tastefully arrayed in blue tuile. Mr. Wm. Steinway and family, Mr. George Osgood, the banker, and Ferdinand Myer and family were also present Mr. George Law, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Courtney, the lady dressed in a most tasteful black domino and masked. Prominent on the floor were William B. Dinsmore, President of the Adams Express Company, Hugh Hastings, Police Inspector Dilks, F. DeBary, the champagne king, John Cecil, the Wall street banker. Joseph Sattig, with wife and sister in eleganiball coatumes, the Hon. T. G. Creamer and lady, and lady; Police Captains Kennedy, Clincby, Byrnes, Sanders, Mount, and Walsh; Justices Koch and Hogan, Frank Leslie, Recorder Hackett, Surrogate Hutchings, Major Leland, Mr. John Hoey, John Chamberlain, Chris O'Conner, and Joseph O'Donohue.

RULES WHICH HAD TO BE OBEYED.

RULES WHICH HAD TO BE OBEYED.

Conformity with the following rules was required:

1. Don't come before sunset, nor expect to seay after 2. If you do not try to look wise, but few will take you for fools.
3. Dancing will commence "When the band begins to play."
4. Those who have not learned how to dance, are not expected to begin until after the ball is over.
5. Matches made to-night will be proof against divere. verce.

Reporters will be quickly recognized by their white filter to suits and unquenchable thirst (for information with which they shall be found who cannot "take i joke," let him be carried before the Committee on Mischief and filled with laughing gas.

R. Broken English strictly probibited.

Not more than thirty-six maskers will be permitted

9. Not more than thirty-six maskers will be permitted to personate the discoverer of the still missing Dr. Livingstone.
10. Indian equaws will see the propriety of leaving their papooses at home.
11. Credit Mobiller stock cannot be sold for certifice Hat checks—even in the Fool's Congress.
12. When hungry, go to supper—if you can.
13. Do not stay to breakfast, unless specially invited.
14. If you happen to lose your way home, a policeman will find it for you—if you can manage to find the policeman.
15. Repeat these rules aloud whenever you see a pretty face, and reture to a corner until the sweet apparition has vanished.
16. When the ball closes the gas may be out.
17. N. B.—The gas used on this festive occasion to from the costly manufactory of the Manhattan Gasligh Compay. The next annual ball will take place next year.

The attendance at this ball was the largest ever known in the history of the Lelderkram Society. Every box in the house was taken, ame at immense figures. It is said that \$1,000 was offered and refused for some of the boxes. The gathering was as great as that at the Alexis ball

MORE BRIBERY.

The Ways and Means Committee to Investb gate the Pacific Mail Subsidy Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Sam Randall's resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to investigate the charges of bribers in connection with the passage of the Subsidy bill for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company last session, causes excitement. It is known that money was used to put this subsidy job through and Randall will give the name of one membe of Congress to whom a bribe was offered. The following facts were taken from the official records:

following facts were taken from the official records:

In the suits now pending against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in the Supreme Courfor Kings county, the following is an account of the investments of the company rendered to the Court on the 27th day of May, 1872, and marked No. 2 on the records of the Court.

Investments—27,148 shares of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, \$7,149; 14,000 shares of Panama Railroad Company, \$1,280,000; \$300,000 United States 10-40 bonds, \$338,142.09; \$100,000 United States Gold, \$100,000. Total, \$4,383,042.09; Time loans—George Canfield, mortgage, \$120,000; Wm. M. Tweed, mortgage, \$94,350; Leonard W. Jerome, mortgage, \$17,550. Total, \$242,100. Call loans—Harriot & Noyes, \$450,000 Total, \$95,000. Cash in bank, \$28,650,900. Total, \$95,687,744.03.

An account of these funds as rendered to the court on the 14th day of September, 1872, and follows;

Present investments, 27,149 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company, \$2,714,000; 10,000 shares Panama Railroad Company, \$900,000; 100,000 United States gold fives, \$100,000. Total \$3,714,900.

Time loans—Geo. Canfield, mortgage, \$100,000.

Panama Railroad Company, \$900,000; 100,000; United States gold fives, \$100,000. Total \$3.714,900.

Time loans—Geo. Canfield, mortgage, \$12,000.

Wm. M. Tweed, mortgage, \$94,350; Leonard W. Jerome, mortgage, \$11,750. Total \$2.2,100.

Call loans—F. C. Markham, \$100,000; cash is bank, \$30,147,43. Total \$4,137,147,43.

The other investments named in answer to interrogatory No.2 have been paid to the company, and no other investments except those above given are now outstanding.

There is a great discrepancy between these two official statements, the company showing investments to the amount of \$5,638,763.63 os May 37, and only \$4,137,147,43 on sept. 14.

This loss cannot be explained by the burning of the steamship America, as the steamers are counted in the assets of the company, and not in the investments. A critical examination of the two statements fails to reveal where this difference has gone. It is certainly important, especially to a company which has recently lost a steamer valued at a million of dollars. While the officers of the company explain the reason of this great shrinkage in the value of the investments from May 27 to Sept. 14, 1872, amounting to the large sum of \$1,501,615.60.

Warm Work to Store for the Samana Com-

St. Thomas, Feb. 7th.—The cession of Samana has caused the iscuance of a proclamation by the Dominican revolutionary generals, calling the people to srms. Cabrai's reconciliation with Luperon is postively asserted, and it is reported that Luperon has left Curacao, called by Cabrai from Hayti to join the latter in a proposed movement against Baoy.

Rigus of disturbance are reported in the interior of Sam Domingo, and it is said that Bace has sent troops to Plate. A revolution is expected in Hayti.